

Wichita Daily Eagle

BURR HAD TO OBEY.

The Vice President Was Stopped Sunday by the Tithingman.

A relative of Deacon Higby, the old tithingman of Milford, tells the story of an encounter with Aaron Burr when the latter was traveling from Boston to New York while he was vice president of the United States. It has been told often, but seldom accurately until now, says a Milford (Conn.) correspondent of the New York Sun. Deacon Higby, as tithingman, was accustomed to sit between sunrise and sunset every Sunday in the front gallery of the old Plymouth church on the turpentine in this place. From the window he could command a view of the road for several miles east and west, and if any traveler passed on pleasure or business bent he was halted and compelled to stop over until the sun had set. Mr. Burr arrived at Milford Sunday morning. Deacon Higby saw the imposing equipage coming toward the church and ran out to stop it. The postillions drew up at his word of command, and Mr. Burr asked: "What's the matter?" Deacon Higby told him that he was breaking a law of the state by traveling Sunday, and that he must put up his horse and wait until sunset. Burr was somewhat astonished at the command and, after looking at the tall and imposing figure of the tithingman who stood at the horse's head, he remarked, as if expecting to settle the question: "But I am Aaron Burr, vice president of the United States. The deacon was no respecter of persons. With an obedience, he replied: "It makes no difference if you are vice president of the United States. In the name of the God I serve and the country I honor I must see that you do not travel on this place until the sun has set." Burr, instead of obeying the law, obeyed the command and had his horses put out, and he and his retinue took dinner in Burr's tavern, staying until after the sun went down. Deacon Higby often related the incident to his friend and physician, Dr. L. N. Beardsley, who repeated it to the relative who tells the story now. It removes the imputation that Burr refused to obey the law, and is due to the memory of Deacon Higby, who, in the performance of his duty, was undisturbed by show or titles.

WHY THE STEPS SUITED HIM.

One of the Architect's Legs Was Shorter Than the Other.

Coming down the main walks from the capitol to Pennsylvania avenue there are groups of three or four steps that are very confusing to the average pedestrian, and there is a queer incident connected with their construction. For years there was a man about the capitol who made the study of steps, and persons going up and down stairs a task and a science. In watching crowds walking down the long approaches to the capitol he discovered that by far a greater number of persons stumbled on those groups of steps than the record ought to show. The attention of the present capitol architect was called to the matter, the Washington Post says, but he was incredulous at the idea. "Why," said he, "Frederick Olmstead, the architect, took special pains with these groups of steps, I know." However, they watched the tricky groups of steps and discovered that it was really astonishing the number of persons who stumbled going up and seemed inclined to fall in descending, but they were utterly at sea for any explanation. Olmstead himself came here later. The subject was brought to his attention, and he went down to watch the steps himself. He was simply amazed at the way people behaved when they reached these steps. He said: "I can't account for it. I spent weeks arranging the proportion of rise to tread for them. Wooden models of them were put down for use at my own place, and I walked over them day after day till I felt sure they were perfect." "Olmstead, isn't one of your legs a trifle shorter than the other?" the step savant inquired. Olmstead was dumfounded when it flashed on him that owing to the inequality in the length of his legs he had made steps to the capitol that were suited only for people similarly afflicted.

WEARIED THE MULE.

A Judicial Decision Given Under Unusual Circumstances.

"Once," says an old Californian, "when Niles Searls was district judge up in Nevada and Sierra counties, the late Judge Belden and I were on opposite sides of a case which was to be argued before him. When we reached Nevada City we found the judge about to depart for Downsville on mule-back to hold court there. He made the novel proposition that we should ride over the mountains with him and argue our case on the way. We accepted the suggestion, secured horses and started off on either side of the judge's mule. I opened the case and concluded my argument as we reached North San Juan. Then Belden replied. He was very much in earnest, quite warm over the case, and didn't conclude until we had passed Nigger Tent. Then Judge Searls ruminated a short time and delivered his decision flat against Belden. Belden was so much worked up about the case that the decision made him broke the strained silence with the remark: 'My mule seems very tired.' 'I should think he would,' replied Belden. 'After getting up such a decision as that.'"

The Language of the Bible. "Hebrew," says an enthusiast in that language, "can no longer, with propriety, be called a dead language. It has a modern literature. Books are being written in the ancient language of the Bible to-day as they never were before, and they include philosophical, poetical, historical and scientific works, as well as a goodly number of novels. A great many masterpieces of modern authors have been translated into Hebrew. There are a number of newspapers, weeklies and monthlies, in that language. It has been rejuvenated, and the new books have the same ring as the ancient one."

An Impostor. "Eulalie! That handsome young man who has been so attentive to me is an artist. Cora—I'm sure you are mistaken, my dear. If he was a real artist he couldn't afford to spend the summer in the country."

TRINITY COLLEGE.

Tercentenary at the Dublin (Ireland) University.

History of the Institution—Established in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, It Has Passed Through Many Vicissitudes.

(Continued.)

An event of world wide interest takes place this year in Dublin, Ireland, during the week of July 4. The tercentenary celebration of the founding of Trinity college, Dublin, will not only attract universal attention abroad, but will also focus on the Irish capital the gaze of college bred men in all countries. Every university in the world will send two or more delegates, and it will indeed prove a notable reunion. Dublin will be the scene of a gay festival, lasting for an entire week, in which distinguished visitors from all parts of the globe will participate. The delegates from Harvard will be Prof. Joseph Henry Thayer, D. D., Russey professor of New Testament criticism, and Prof. William Gilman Parlow, A. M., D. D., professor of cryptogram botany. From Yale there will be Prof. T. R. Lounsbury and Rev. J. H. Twichell.

Princeton's delegate will be President Hiram Corson, who occupies the chair of English literature in that university. From Columbia goes Prof. Harry Thurston Peck, in charge of the Latin department of the school of arts. John Hopkins' delegates are President Daniel C. Gilman, LL.D., and Simon Newcomb, Ph. D., LL. D., professor of mathematics and astronomy. The University of Pennsylvania will be represented by Prof. Edmund J. James, Ph. D. (Halle), and John A. Billings, M. D., LL. D., Pepper professor of hygiene, director of the university hospital and of the university institute of Hygiene.

Consider what this celebration means. Thirty years before the Mayflower landed at Plymouth Rock the hardy pioneers who were to found the fortunes of England's American colonies, in Ireland the first stone was laid of an institution designed to meet the island's growing need for higher education. And today the same soil the Pilgrims vainly subdued is transformed into a continent of mighty cities, studied with splendid universities, known and honored the world over, who send this week a cheery greeting across the sea to their elder sister upon her three hundredth birthday. It means three centuries of progress for America and for Ireland.

The University of Dublin has been called the "ripe and permanent product" of Queen Elizabeth's reign. Toward the close of the sixteenth century Sir John Perrot, lord deputy of Ireland, suggested to the virgin queen the establishment of a college in Dublin. He pointed out that there existed in that

holds to the present day and are immensely valuable. King James further granted a pension of £400 yearly. The establishment of the library of Trinity college, which, with the exception of the Bodleian at Oxford, is estimated to be the finest in Europe as regards the rarity and antiquity of its contents, took place under unique circumstances. Ireland, in fact, owes its possession to the English army. In the year 1608 the suppression of the Tyrone rebellion and the expulsion of the Spaniards from Kinsale was finally effected and the army, as a mark of gratitude



THE AMERICAN DELEGATES.

for their success, decided to do something for the advancement of the arts. In pursuance of this idea the soldiers raised the—for those times—large sum of £1,800 and presented it to Trinity for the purchase of books. Then one James Usher and a Dr. Chaloner were intrusted with the mission of proceeding to London in the capacity of book buyers. There they met Sir Thomas Bodley, who was engaged in the same task for Oxford university, and a friendly intercourse was maintained between the Irishmen. The foundation of both Trinity college and the Bodleian libraries, "the two most superb monuments of learning in the empire," thus simultaneously occurred.

Some years ago, it may be mentioned, the Dublin newspapers began an agitation for the return to Trinity's library of one of the greatest treasures—the illuminated Celtic manuscripts known as the Book of Kells—which had been mysteriously deported to the south Kensington museum at London "as a loan." It was claimed that this antiquity was intended to be kept at South Kensington permanently, but the agitation for its restoration to where it belonged resulted successfully.

In 1614 Trinity college began to send two representatives to the Irish parliament, a scheme which originated in the brain of James I., who thereby sought to obtain a borough interest in Irish politics. From hence dates the first attempt to make political capital out of the university as an institution of learning. This innovation was received at the time with considerable hostile criticism, the ground being that a college should not be harassed by the disturbing elements of political jealousies and turmoil. At the present day Trinity continues to return two members to the imperial house of commons, these being elected by the fellows and the scholars in course of graduation, who hold a special voting franchise for the purpose.

From about this date up to the year 1637 the college board consisted of seven fellows who nominated a grade of associate fellows to fill sudden vacancies. The associate fellows began to create constant disputes over their assumed rights and privileges, until, at length, the college charter was surrendered to the king, who granted a new one, with statutes framed by Archbishop Laud and modeled on the code of Cambridge university. The new charter reserved the appointment of the provost to the crown and made the office one of optional life tenure; while the board consisted of sixteen fellows—seven of senior and nine of junior grade. The capacity of the senior fellows was to govern the college and that of the junior to act as instructors. Vacancies in both grades were to be filled by the provost and students in a park of cultivated trees, its ancient Elizabethan quadrangles being approached by a stately avenue entered through a battlemented gate where soldiers are always on guard. It is also the official residence of the general commanding the queen's forces in Ireland. At 8 p. m. a dramatic performance will be given in the Gaiety theater.

Friday, July 8, the concluding day of the great celebration, the students will be addressed in the examination hall by certain of the foreign delegates. At half past twelve p. m. the university athletic sports take place in the College park. The university ball will bring the list of ceremonies to a finale, commencing at ten p. m. in the Leinster hall.

During the continuance of the tercentenary celebration there will be full choral evensong in the college chapel each evening at six o'clock. All guests and delegates will be made honorary members of the University club during their stay in Dublin.

—Charity.—Trump (begging at the bar)—Can I get a drink here? Barkeeper (kindly)—Of course you can, you poor fellow. There's the hydrant over in the corner.—Detroit Free Press.

—High Enough Still.—Mrs. Snell—"I have read that diamonds originate in meteors." Mr. Snell—"Curious we get them without their having fallen."—Jeweler's Weekly.

An Important Requirement. It would be untimely, says the New York Evening Sun, if the internal disorders of the Colonial Dames should seriously weaken the society's existence. The standards of eligibility have not been clearly understood. It has been heedlessly thought that descent from some ancestor of reputation in the colonies established sufficient claims for membership. But while such descent was largely taken into consideration, it related only in part to the standard of eligibility. A woman in whose blood unites rills from the most noted colonial families of this city concluded that if there were to be colonial dames there was a certain absurdity in her not being one of them and so made application. Her pedigree gave no trouble. Her right so far was plainly clear. "But one thing more," said the secretary, "how large is your drawing room? It is quite essential that the ladies who are colonial dames should have houses large enough to entertain." Alas! the lady lived in a house only eighteen feet broad. This impaired her claims and she was not elected.—

The butler was formally summoned to produce the books, but having been previously warned by Coghlan, he conveniently disappeared, books and all. The exciting event which followed caused the matter to be overlooked.

When King James was retreating on Dublin after his defeat at the Boyne by the prince of Orange, the city was in a state of uproar and anarchy, and Capt. Robert Fitzgerald, one of the duke of Leinster's family, was confined as a prisoner in the improvised fortress of Trinity college. With fifty adherents he forced his way out, sword in hand, captured Dublin castle, and was the means of saving the city, including the college itself, from being set on fire by the mob.

January 9, 1893, witnessed the first centennial of Trinity college. The lords justices, the privy council and the lord mayor and aldermen were present. There were various ceremonies, religious and civil. Bishop Ashe, of Clogher, preached eulogy on Queen Elizabeth, taking for his text: "Verily I say unto you, whosoever the gospel shall be preached in the whole world, there shall also what this woman hath done be told for her memorial." The scholars gave Latin orations "in honor of the queen," and an ode by poet Laureate Tate, a graduate of Trinity, was performed by the leading swells of the kingdom. The Terma Filius, a sort of king's jester, made a humorous speech, and at night the university, as well as Dublin city and the leading towns of the country, were illuminated.

Owing to the disputes which arose between the students and the corporation of the city in regard to the privilege of voting for parliamentary representatives in the year 1713 the matter was referred to the Dublin parliament, which decided against the scholars' franchise, but it has been long since restored to them.

The tercentenary proceedings will commence at Dublin on Tuesday, July 5. At ten o'clock a. m. the large number of visitors from all parts of the world will be received by the provost in the examination hall of the university. This splendid hall, which is contained in a separate edifice in the parliament square of the college, will present a brilliant scene during the reception, after which, at eleven o'clock, a procession will start for St. Patrick's cathedral—the Irish Westminster abbey—where a grand commemorative service will be celebrated. While joining in this procession all the guests and delegates, as well as their entertainers, will wear their academic robes of official costume. At three p. m. a cricket match will take place in the college park between the universities of Dublin and Cambridge. At four p. m. a garden party will be given in the Fellows' Garden. The tercentenary ode will be performed by the University Choral society at nine p. m. in the Leinster hall, a mammoth place of entertainment situated in another part of the city, and at ten o'clock the lord mayor of Dublin will give a grand reception and ball at the Mansion house, his official residence.

The second day of the tercentenary will commence at twelve noon, Wednesday, July 6, by the conferring of honorary degrees in the examination hall. At three p. m. there will be a meeting in connection with the graduates' memorial; another cricket match between the Cambridge eleven and Dublin university, and a garden party in the grounds of the viceregal lodge in the Phoenix park, the summer residence of the lord lieutenant of Ireland. At quarter to seven p. m. the Tercentenary banquet takes place in the Leinster hall.

The third day, July 7, will open at eleven a. m. with a procession in academic robes from the examination hall of Trinity college to the Leinster hall, where the delegates from all the other universities will present addresses of congratulation. From four to six o'clock p. m. there will be a garden party at the Royal hospital, Kilmarnock. The Royal hospital is a sort of Irish Chelsea, where army veterans are pensioned and provided with quarters. It is almost as ancient as Trinity college itself, and stands in a park of cultivated trees, its ancient Elizabethan quadrangles being approached by a stately avenue entered through a battlemented gate where soldiers are always on guard. It is also the official residence of the general commanding the queen's forces in Ireland. At 8 p. m. a dramatic performance will be given in the Gaiety theater.

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MR. HAVERLY'S CAREER.

Known Among Theater-Goers All Over This Broad Land.

There is no man in a public capacity to-day who is as well-known among all classes of people as John H. Haverly, manager of the Casino at Chicago.

Thirty years as a manager and impresario is a long period. Yet it was in 1863 that Mr. Haverly undertook the management of Cool Burgess. A history of these thirty years would make a large volume well worth the reading. It would tell of great struggles and victories, of the sensations which accompany opulence, and the feelings which are always the companion of failure and financial depression.

It was in 1865 that the present manager of the Chicago Casino opened Arlington hall, on the corner of Clark and Monroe streets, Chicago, with a minstrel company which was the best then in existence. Cool Burgess and Charles Pettengill were the stars around whom clustered men now famous in the business. He was the lessee of the Arlington for two years, when he took charge of "Happy" Cal Wagner. With Cal at the head of a minstrel organization he toured the country and made money. Separating from Wagner in 1870 he organized a company to which he gave his own name. Milt Barlow, Fayette Welch, D. S. Morris, Ed French and Primrose and West practically began their minstrel career at this time as the members of Haverly's minstrels.

It was two years after this that Mr. Haverly laid the foundation to a theatrical career which became the marvel of the country. W. W. Cole, the famous circus manager had obtained possession of the old post office on the northwest corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets, the present location of the First national bank. He began to turn it into a theater for Leonard Grover, but for financial reasons the deal fell through and Haverly, who was on the lookout for good things, took the house and named it the Adelphi. With ample means and a good reputation he was



JOHN H. HAVERLY.

enabled to get together a splendid company, and the Adelphi practically became the home of minstrelsy in America. Money began to flow into the box office and Mr. Haverly soon became a wealthy man. He then began to branch out, and before he was through "branching" he had Haverly's theaters in nearly every large city in the country from New York to San Francisco.

He owned the Fifth Avenue, the Fourteenth street theater, and Niblo's garden in New York, the Brooklyn theater; the Broad and Chestnut street theaters in Philadelphia, and the old California theater in Frisco. In addition he had at one time twenty companies on the road. These covered every form of amusements—burlesque, minstrels, comic and grand opera. He also managed the tour of Col. Mapleson's English opera company, which included Christine Nilsson, Minnie Hauk, Ilma di Muska, and many other bright operatic stars. Mrs. James A. Oates and Neil Burgess in the "Widow Bedott" were also under his watchful care. In fact before the colored got through he had managed every operatic act of note, excepting Adelina Patti, Sig. Ardit, who was with the latter on her recent visit to Chicago, was Col. Haverly's musical director with the Mapleson company.

In 1878 Mr. Haverly formed a consolidation with the New Orleans minstrel and adding the members of this organization to his own he played them in Chicago, having in the meantime changed the name of the Adelphi to Haverly's theater. The organization was named the Mastodon minstrels and in it were included "Billy" Emerson, "Billy" Rice, Sam Devere, Harry Kennedy, the ventriloquist, Gus Williams, Welch and Rice, song and dance team, and others who are still prominent, numbering in all fifty people. A six weeks' engagement was played at the Fourteenth street theater in New York and the entire profits of that season were \$100,000. For the next two years this company played throughout the United States and then it was taken to England. The opening took place in Her Majesty's theater, of which Col. Mapleson was the manager, on July 26, 1884. The organization soon became the rage in London and for five months the theater played to its capacity. This led Mr. Haverly to organize a company composed of genuine colored men and in 1881 it was sent to London, where it made a pronounced hit.

It can be said that under Mr. Haverly's management have been all the prominent minstrel men who flourished during the last twenty-five years. They are all the graduates of the Haverly school. A refinement of work, a total elimination of everything coarse or even suggestive, a strict attention to detail, and the engagement of the best talent obtainable, are the marked features of Mr. Haverly's phenomenal success. But it is the old story. Mr. Haverly's case is not an isolated one. It is not the first case and it won't be the last. Speculation in fields about which he knew nothing cost him his fortune. It is a fact well known that in one mining transaction he lost over \$200,000.

The curtain is down forever on that part of Mr. Haverly's life and it has gone up once more on a new act. In a modest but yet earnest manner he is endeavoring to give Chicago a repetition of his former minstrel successes. That his venture is proving lucrative can be demonstrated by anyone who visits the Casino.

—English Traveler (to Irish railway porter labeling luggage)—Don't you keep a brush for that work, porter? Porter—Sure, yer Honor, our language is the only instruments were allowed; but they're also kept wet, yer Honor! (Hint taken.)—Tid-Bits.

—Now that woman has come what good can she do? Much, if she comes to improve the quality of society. The only addition the world needs is the addition of goodness. The stream of society does not need greater volume, but greater purity.—Rev. David Swing.

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RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—There are 352,000 school-teachers in the United States.

—There are thirty ordained colored clergymen in the Protestant Episcopal church.

—The American Sunday-school union since its organization has established 58,000 Sunday-schools.

—The true worker for Christ never complains that he doesn't get pay enough.—Ram's Horn.

—Out of suffering comes the serious mind; out of salvation, the grateful heart; out of endurance, fortitude; out of deliverance, faith.—Ruskin.

—The Christian's experience will never be a barren waste unless he becomes lost from his shepherd. If he follows him closely, green pastures and fresh waters will abound, ever, for him.

—Miss Clara Barton is treasurer of the National Institute, an organization incorporated under a national charter for promoting the higher education of women. When in working order, this promises to become a most useful and helpful association.

—A home for training women in everything necessary to keep house on a small income has lately been established in Surrey, England. It teaches laundry work, the care of poultry, saddling and harnessing horses and the management of the dairy.

—The North Congregational church in Bridgeport, Ct., refuses the money given to it in the will of the late N. S. Worden. By that bequest the church was to receive \$4,000 in trust till it should accumulate to \$50,000, and then the income was to be expended in caring for the monument and cemetery, and in furnishing free seats to the worthy poor of the church.

—Count Campello, a distinguished Roman Catholic who joined the Methodist Episcopal church in Rome, but soon after placed his work under the direction of the archbishop of Canterbury, England, is doing a fine work in Italy. He has adopted some of the methods of the salvation army. A college and training school has been opened in Rome, and a number of congregations and churches have been formed.

—God never wrought miracle to convince atheists, because his ordinary works convince it. The care of posterity is most in them that have no posterity. There is a youth in thoughts as well as in ages. Virtue is like a rich stone, best plain set. Nature is often hidden, sometimes overcome, seldom extinguished. Force maketh nature more violent in the return. Virtue is like precious odors, most fragrant when incensed or crushed.—Bacon.

—The Methodist Episcopal church gave to missions during the year just closing the sum of \$1,238,888.04, nearly \$100,000 more than last year. The income of the missionary society of this church for the past four years has been \$4,322,648.13, an increase of \$691,747 over the receipts of the last quadrennium. The last annual report of the society gives an aggregate of members and probationers in foreign missions amounting to 91,325, with 73,566 adherents; and the number of Sunday-school scholars is reported at 111,365.—Cumberland Presbyterian.

—Said Cicero: "To live long, it is necessary to live slowly." It will be seen from this that the district messenger boy is determined to reach a ripe old age.—Boston Transcript.

—None But the Brave.—She—Have you ever read "Love's Labor Lost"? He—No, but I've lived through it four or five times. She (significantly)—Have you ever thought of trying it the sixth?—Detroit Free Press.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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M. W. LEVY, Pres.

A. W. OLIVER, V. Pres.

STATEMENT

Of the Condition of the

Wichita National Bank

Made to the Comptroller of Currency at the Close of Business, May 17th, 1892.

RESOURCES.
Loans and Discounts, \$583,950.01
Bonds and Stocks, 17,294.71
U. S. Bonds, 50,000.00
Real Estate, 65,000.00
Due from U. S., 2,250.00
Overdrafts, 2,926.49
Cash and Exchange, 232,370.69
\$953,791.90

LIABILITIES.

Capital, \$250,000.00
Surplus, 50,000.00
Undivided Profits, 5,410.77
Circulation, 45,000.00
Deposits, 603,381.13
\$953,791.90

Correct, C. A. WALKER Cashier.

W. N. COLE, Jr., Pres. COLEMAN L. SIM, V. Pres. CHAS. H. POOL, Cashier.

Sedgewick County Bank,

WICHITA, KAN.

Capital - - - \$50,000

DIRECTORS.

W. N. Cole, Jr., Henry A. Forrest, J. H. Longmire, W. T. Smith, J. H. Adams, W. W. Pearce, Geo. Van Warden, R. V. Hewlett, C. W. Southard, C. L. Sim, Chas. H. Pool.

Opened for Business, May 7th, 1892.

State National Bank.

OF WICHITA, KAN.

CAPITAL, \$100,000

SURPLUS, 90,000

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